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all show a sculptor whose aim was to perpetuate an unlovely everyday type precisely as he saw it, with no thought of beauty nor desire for idealism. Yet he was a Greek, and his instinct for rhythmic lines and beautiful forms could not be wholly suppressed. It found its outlet in the lower half of the figure, where he was less occupied with the realism of his subject. The costume is the same that we find on the ideal statues of goddesses or women—a sleeveless chiton, or dress, clasped upon the shoulder, and over this a large himation or mantle. The folds of these two garments fall as gracefully as though they covered the form of a young girl, and it is curious to observe that the limbs which they cover do not correspond at all to the shrunken character of the upper part, but are full and well rounded, as are also the prettily sandaled feet. The only distinctive mark of the peasant in the costume is the kerchief upon her head, which she wears in precisely the manner that the peasant women of southern Europe wear them to-day. Encircling this kerchief is an ivy wreath, probably an indication that the occasion on which she is offering her wares for sale is some Bacchic festival. The statue was evidently intended simply as a piece of decorative sculpture, perhaps for the adornment of a garden, and was designed only for a front or side view, as the back is executed in a more or less summary manner, and is rather flat.

Although examples of this naturalistic tendency in Greek art are comparatively rare, they are by no means unknown, and constitute a well-defined class. They all originated in the same period, which, as might be expected, is that of the decline, when technical virtuosity took the place of greater ideals; and they are typical of one phase of the Hellenistic Age, which began with the death of Alexander the Great, B.C. 323, and continued until the Roman conquest of the various sites of Greek civilization. Within that age it is not possible to give them a precise date, though it may be said that they belong among the last efforts of the creative genius of the Greeks. In an article in the *Annual of the British School at Athens* (Vol. X, 1903-4, p. 103), Mr. A. B. Wace has listed and discussed the surviving examples of this class, and of the grotesques and caricatures which belong in the same category. His article appeared before the discovery of our statue, which has since been generally accepted as the most important of its class, partly because it is the best preserved, but more particularly because of the beauty of the workmanship, which in all its details has the traits of a Greek original rather than a Roman copy.

It rarely happens that the facts about the discovery of a Greek statue nowadays are known, except when it is made under governmental authority, but in the present case we are fortunate also in this respect, as the *Old Market Woman* was published soon after its discovery¹. It was found in September, 1907, in Rome, at the corner of the Via della Consolazione and the Via Montecaprino, and was brought to light by the destruction of some old buildings belonging to the Congregation of the Operai della Divina Pietà, where it was buried in the subsoil of the cellar. When it arrived at the Museum the lower part was still coated with an incrustation of lime, and in the removal of this small traces of color were revealed—a bright pink on the border of the himation, between

the knees, and a dark greenish on the sandal strap of the left foot. These are still recognizable, though the pink has lost its brilliancy. The marble itself, which is of a Greek variety, has a beautiful old-ivory tone, and the surface is remarkably fresh. Altogether the statue ranks as one of the most interesting and attractive of the recent additions to the Classical Department.

SUMMARY OF THE CLASSICAL JOURNAL, NOVEMBER, 1909.

Editorials: (1) *Partnership and Participation*. This states that the Journal reaches 1700 members of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South. The editor urges the formation of an auxiliary association in each state. (2) An obituary notice of Professor Bernard Camillus Bondurant.

The first paper, *Archaeology in 1908*, is by Professor George H. Chase, of Harvard University. Of the excavations made in Asia Minor, he mentions those at Miletus, Ephesus and Pergamum, where the work has been done mainly by the Germans and Austrians. At Miletus, in 1906 and 1907, "attention was directed mainly to the Hellenistic gymnasium, the Roman bath, the Ionic portico at the Lion's Harbor, the baths of Faustina, and the early Christian basilica near the shrine of Aesculapius". For Ephesus he announces that the results of Mr. Hogarth's work on the temple of Diana in 1906 were published by the British Museum during the year (cf. now also Mr. Hogarth's book, *Ionia and the East*, Oxford Press, 1909).—At Pergamum, the Germans have found near the great gymnasium the ruins of a temple which is probably to be identified as that of Aesculapius, Hermes and Heracles.—Among the islands of the Aegean, he mentions the work done in Crete, Rhodes and Delos. In Moklos, an islet off the northern coast of Crete, six chamber tombs of the early Minoan period were discovered in the necropolis of the ancient town, containing many interesting finds, recalling those in the graves of Mycenae. He also mentions the interesting discoveries at Knossos, Phaistos, Priniá, and the publication of the results of excavations at Gourniá, conducted by Mrs. Hawes (Miss Boyd). An interesting find at Phaistos by the Italians was a small disc of terra cotta, inscribed with pictographic characters, which were impressed with stamps, a primitive kind of printing (on these Cretan finds see *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 2.242).—Of the excavations made on the mainland of Greece, he reviews work done at Corinth by the Americans, at Sparta by the British School, where perhaps the oldest temple in Greece has been discovered; at Athens, by the Greek Society; at Sunium by Dr. Stair; at Rhitsóna by Professor Burrows; at Chaeronea by Dr. Soteriades; at Zerélia in Phthiotis by Messrs. Wace and Droop. The author reviews at length the work done in Western Greece by Dr. Dörpfeld.—In Italy, the work at Rome, Pompeii, Populonia and Turin is reviewed. The excavations in and near the Forum have been devoted to the Basilica Aemilia and the Basilica of Maxentius. Commendatore Boni has devoted his attention to the Summa Sacra Via. Among the important finds of the year may be mentioned a new piece of the Servian Wall, traces of a prehistoric necropolis on the Quirinal, a marble statue of an Amazon on the site of the garden of Sallust, a sarcophagus near the gate of San Lorenzo. The most interesting news, perhaps, is the adoption at Rome of a plan for a system

¹ In the *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1897, p. 525, figs. 45, 46; and by L. Mariani, in the *Bullettino della Comm. Arch. Comunale di Roma*, 1907, p. 257, pl. vii. An account of it also appeared in the *Illustrated London News* for December 7 of the same year.

of parks that will form "a permanent setting for many of the most important ruins". The Italian government proposes to spend 60,000 lire in preliminary excavations at Herculaneum.

The second paper, *The Vocabulary of High School Latin and How to Master It*, is by Mr. John Tetlow of the Girls' Latin School, Boston, Mass. As might be inferred from the title, the paper is devoted mainly to refuting some claims made for Professor Lodge's *Vocabulary of High School Latin*. Mr. Tetlow gives first several quotations from articles written by Professor Lodge and Professor Knapp. From these citations he draws the following propositions, all of which he challenges:

(1) All Latin words have approximately exact English equivalents. (2) When these English equivalents have been mastered by the memory, they can be applied to new passages of Latin and be made to yield the sense. (3) In sight-examination papers the English equivalents of all words not contained in the prescribed list of 2,000 should be given in foot-notes. (4) The most important factor in the attainment of ability to read Latin at sight is the mastery of the English equivalents of the Latin words most frequently used in reading.

Under the first point, Mr. Tetlow classifies words with reference to their translatability into two classes, easy and difficult. As example of the first he gives such words as *annus*, *miles*, *bellum*, and claims that they are too easy to need "the elaborate machinery of a special word list". As examples of the second class he gives *ratio*, *ars*, *res*, *ingenium*, *virtus*. From the *Archias* he cites *ratio*, 'theoretical knowledge', and *summorum hominum ingenius*, 'men of the highest genius', meanings which he claims could not be gotten from the special vocabulary. But I am sure that Professor Lodge would not expect a pupil of the high-school age to get the translation of either of these expressions without the aid of the notes and the guidance of the teacher.

In his objection to the second point, Mr. Tetlow gives the passage set for the advanced examination at sight at Harvard last June, *Pro Sestio*, 137, 138. He gives two translations of this, one a model translation of his own, which after twenty years' experience I am sure no high school pupil could ever come anywhere near realizing, and then a hypothetical translation by a pupil based upon Lodge's vocabulary, which seems to make no allowance for four years training in translation.

In challenging the third point he claims that part of the work of the teacher is to teach the pupil to recognize in new words roots and stems that have been met, and to reason from the known to the unknown. This is very true, but past experience teaches us that we must not expect too much in sight translation from pupils of the secondary school age.

On the fourth point Mr. Tetlow objects "to the needless drudgery of learning by rote the detached meanings of words that occur often enough to be gradually absorbed by the pupil". He also fears that the use of such a vocabulary will limit the range of high school reading.

Under the caption *Notes* there is a short paper by Frances J. Hosford of Oberlin, Ohio, in defense of Conington's reading of *Aen.* 4.257:

Litus arenosum Libyae ventosque secabat.

The writer says that American editions except *Greenough-Kittredge* give *ad Libyae*, and that most English editions follow Conington. But the author

should have noticed that Sedgwick prints *ad* in brackets, and Page retains the manuscript reading *ad Libyae*.

Under Reports from the Classical Field are given reports of classical plays in the original or in translation at the East High School, Rochester, N. Y., Detroit, Terre Haute, Ind., St. Charles, Mo., and at the following colleges: Randolph-Macon, Wabash, Northwestern, Earlham, Grinnell, Harvard, and Oxford and Birmingham in England. In this department too we have the programs of the meetings of various classical associations.

The following books are reviewed in this number: Th. Zielinski's *Cicero im Wandel der Jahrhunderte*, by W. S. Burrage; Merrill's *Lucretius*, by M. S. S(laughter) of the University of Wisconsin; Fowler's *Life at Rome in the Age of Cicero*, by F. F. Abbott; Church's *The Aeneid for Boys and Girls*, by F. J. Miller; Post's *Martial*, by Paul Nixon.

WILLIAM F. TIBBETTS.

ERASMUS HALL HIGH SCHOOL, Brooklyn.

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF PITTSBURGH

The Classical Association of Pittsburgh and Vicinity met at a luncheon in the Fort Pitt Hotel on Saturday, October 13, at 12.15 o'clock. Preceding the luncheon a reception was given in honor of Professor and Mrs. B. L. Ullman. Professor Ullman, recently of the University of Chicago, is now Professor of Latin in the University of Pittsburgh.

Professor Ullman addressed the Association on The Practical Value of Classical Research. In speaking of the justification of the Classics he said they represent the highest aristocracy of learning and for this reason they can never be crushed out completely as long as human instinct to reach intellectual supremacy remains. Setting forth the ultimate aim of classical study as the effort "to inculcate an appreciation of the literature and life of the ancients", Professor Ullman declared that classical research helps to make the preliminary training easier and more interesting by furnishing material for the study of life. It helps in understanding the literature by presenting the form in which the authors wrote. Research in the field of syntax has made even that subject interesting and is responsible for a sane interpretation of the subjunctive. Many expressions once called archaisms are now recognized as colloquialisms. Archaeological discoveries, the revelations of epigraphy, the necessary improvements in text-books are very important factors in revealing the practical value of the Classics.

This brief summary merely suggests the line of thought in Professor Ullman's splendid address. About sixty were present. Mr. J. B. Hensch, of Shadyside Academy, President of our Association for this year, outlined a most interesting course for the year's work. The Association feels encouraged by the addition of several new members and by the royal support of former members.

Our President of last year, Professor A. A. Hays, has gone to the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. He will be greatly missed. His successor at Washington and Jefferson College, Professor Allen, will address our next meeting, December 4.

While the University of Chicago has won our last President, it has sent us a valuable member in Professor Ullman. The year promises to be the best in the life of our Association.

N. ANNA PETTY, Secretary-Treasurer.
Carnegie, Pa.